CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION FROM
FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

50X1-HUM

COUNTRY	Rumania	DATE OF INFORMATION	1952
SUBJECT	Scientific - Agriculture, RPR Academy, geology, State Prizes		
HOW PUBLISHED	Daily newspapers; weekly periodicals	DATE DIST.	5 May 1953
WHERE PUBLISHED	Bucharest; Vienna	NO. OF PAGES	3
DATE PUBLISHED	1 Aug - 28 Nov 1952		
LANGUAGE	Rumanian; German	SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.	

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers and periodicals as indicated.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS IN RUMANIA

RPR ACADEMY SPONSORS RESEARCH -- Bucharest, Romania Libera, 21 Nov 52

An important event in the development of science in the RPR (Rumanian People's Republic) took place with the creation in 1948 of the RPR Academy. In contrast to the old regime, when honest men of science and ability did not get an opportunity even to enter the prewar scientific academy, the new regime is encouraging and developing the advancement of scientists. The old academy had no laboratories or other research facilities. The new RPR Academy has followed the Soviet pattern in setting up affiliated institutions throughout the country, and has also set up a research base at Timisoara, and 24 other research centers in Rumania.

The RPR Academy has 47 groups of scientists. It works closely with 26 institutes under various ministries to improve and assist industry, agriculture, forestry, and to improve health conditions. More than 700 scientists joined in this effort. Within the past 4 years the number of books at the library of the RPR Academy grew to 480,000, or more than all the volumes collected by the old academy during 50 years of activity. In 1952 the printing office of the academy was scheduled to print approximately 2,500 monographs, or ten times the number printed in the past.

The original works of research fellows of the academy are published in the periodicals Comunicari, Buletine Stiintifice, and Studi si Cercetari. The printing office of the academy has published original studies on mathematics, biology, aerodynamics, and works by Soviet scientists. The academy has published documentary works on Rumanian history of the Middle Ages as part of its scientific study of Rumanian history.

Rumanian scientists have worked out a new method for the industrialization of methane gas, developed processes for obtaining superior cements, protective materials, pharmaceuticals, refractory materials, ferromanganese, and insulation materials. Powerful machines and machine tools have been built. New varieties of cereal plants have been developed. Research is in progress to introduce the Dokuchayev-Kostachev-Vil'yams complex.

CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL

STATE	X	NAVY	X	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION											
ARMY	X	AIR	X	FBI													

Rumanian medicine has also attained important successes in recent years by applying the I. P. Pavlov and other Soviet methods. In the field of archaeology, excavations started in 1949, as well as other research, have furnished illuminating answers to the important problem of ancient human settlements in the present territory of Rumania.

Recent decisions of the party and government to rebuild and embellish the cities of the country, and the construction of a subway in Bucharest further stimulate the initiative of engineers and architects.

In short, Rumanian scientists search and study the mineral riches of the country, its sources of power, the possibility of improving the soil fertility and species of plants and animals and the means to fight disease and epidemics.

On 25 November 1952 State Prizes of the RPR were awarded for science and art achievements of 1950 and 1951. Among the Rumanian scientists who were awarded prizes were the following: Prof Caius Jacob for his work Introducere Matematica in Mecanica Fluidelor (Mathematical Introduction to the Mechanics of Fluids); Radu Cernatescu, Gheorghe Spacu, and a collective of chemists for work in chemical science; to six groups of scientists, engineers, and workers who distinguished themselves in the field of technical science; Rudolf Palocsay and a group of agricultural scientists for work in agronomy; to scientists Gheorghe Macovei, Prof Alexandru Codarcea, and Prof M. Socolescu for work in research and exploration of subsoil resources; to Prof Mihail Ciuca, Stefan S. Nicolau, and Nicolae Hortolomei for studies and work in medicine.

State Prizes were also awarded to workers and technicians who brought about radical improvements in production methods, such as brigade leaders Ioan Popa, Timoftei Prunache, and Gheorghe Enescu, engineer Stefan Gabor, Stakhanovite Dumitru Arjan, foreman Marin Preda, and mechanic Avram Gavrila.

NEW DISCOVERIES IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY -- Bucharest, Viata Capitalei, 26 Nov 52

Rumanian scientists and technicians have made numerous new discoveries and developed new methods. These include the following: study of fatty acids through oxidation of paraffin, mathematical introduction to the mechanics of fluids, mass production of the I.P.I. Victoria 250 lathe, Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej Steam Electric Station at Doicesti, development and production of new oil well equipment, development of new types of cereal plants, new exploration and exploitation work on the subsoil resources of Rumania, work on chemotherapy of malaria, improvement and application of rapid drilling methods, development of progressive ideas in science, technology, art, and literature.

To show their appreciation for the achievements in science, workers proposed a number of scientists as candidates for the Frontul Democratic Popular (People's Democratic Front). In addition scientists were awarded State Prizes. It is significant to note that in 1949 the state awarded 19 first-class prizes and 21 second-class prizes, in 1950 - 1951 the state awarded 37 first-class prizes, 53 second-class prizes, and 27 third-class prizes for a total of 117 prizes.

DEVELOPS NEW PLANT SPECIES -- Vienna, Nachrichten aus der Rumanischen Volksrepublik, 1 Aug 52

Rudolf Palocsay, formerly a gardner, is an outstanding disciple of Michurin, both in theory and practise. Many years ago, he began hybridizing various flowers, particularly roses, gladioli, and dandelions. He organized a research farm on the edge of Cluj. Today he is a scientist of the RPR Academy. Palocsay's Michurin garden now contains 1,300 fruit trees, research hybrids, 13,000 [sic] varieties of gladioli, and hundreds of other plants, including lemons and tropical beets, in hotbeds and greenhouses. He developed a new variety of peach, with a

high resistance to insects, by grafting peach on bitter almond. This hybrid produces a large, delicious peach weighing 200 to 300 grams. He also developed a new variety of tomato in 1951 by crossing tomato plants with pepper plants (Pfefferschoten). The new fruit has a higher vitamin content than either of the components. Both the new peach and the tomato are resistant to plant lice. They will soon be delivered in large quantities to consumer cooperatives.

DEVELOPS NEW TOMATO AND FLOWER VARIETIES -- Bucharest, Romania Libera, 28 Nov 52

Rudolf Palocsay is a Cluj Regiune deputy, vice-president of the Permanent Agricultural Commission, lecturer on forestry and viticulture at the Agricultural Institute, Cluj, and genetics lecturer at Bolyai University. He developed a perennial sunflower species, known as Helianthus Amnnus, and developed a perennial tomato by crossing the tomato with a wild plant called Plyrsalis alkekenye.

- E N D -